United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Public Affairs
Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

Illinois, Indiana
Michigan, Minnesota
Ohio, Wisconsin

U.S. EPA Proposes Cleanup Plan for Lenz Oil Services, Inc. Site

DuPage County, Illinois — July 1998

Opportunities for Public Involvement

Public Meeting

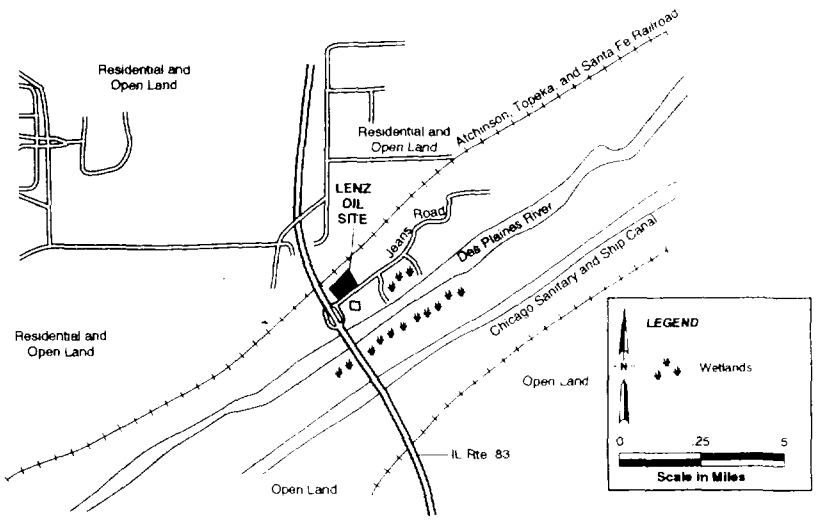
U.S. EPA will sponsor a public meeting for the residents of DuPage County to explain the recommended cleanup plan and the alternatives presented in the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study. Oral and written comments will also be accepted at the meeting.

Date: August 17, 1998
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Place: Witkoski Recreation Center
1115 Warner Avenue
Lemont, Illinois
(The Witkoski Recreation Center is located behind Chipain's Finer Foods.)

Public Comment Period

U.S. EPA will accept written comments on its recommended alternative presented in this Proposed Plan during a 30-day public comment period (see section entitled "Public Comment Period" on page 11). The comment period will be:

July 30 to August 28, 1998



Site Location Map

Introduction

This fact sheet summarizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) recommended alternative to address the contamination at the Lenz Oil Services, Inc. Superfund Site in DuPage County, Illinois.[1] In addition, the fact sheet presents the other alternatives analyzed for this site. U.S. EPA will select a final remedy for the site only after the public comment period has ended (see section entitled "Public Comment Period"on page 11), and the information submitted during the comment period has been reviewed and considered.

This fact sheet outlines information that can be found in greater detail in the Proposed Plan, the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Reports and other documents contained in the information repositories for this site (see section entitled "Information Repository" on page 11). The Proposed Plan is the legal document that provides an in-depth explanation of all of the alternatives considered for site **cleanup** as well as U.S. EPA's recommended cleanup alternative. The RI summarizes the types and amount of contamination at the site, and the FS evaluates different methods to clean up contamination problems found during the RI. (Words appearing in **bold** type are defined in the glossary on page 8.)

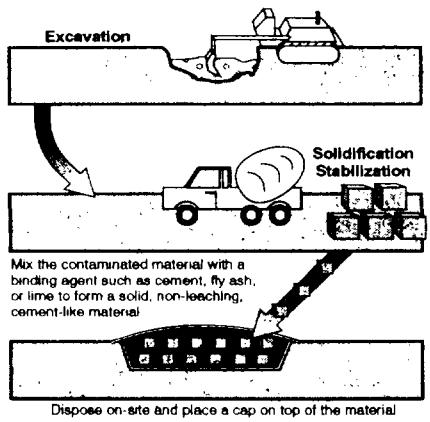
[1] *Section 117 (a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires publication of a notice and Proposed Plan for site remediation. The Proposed Plan must also be made available to the public for comment. This fact sheet is a summary of information contained in the Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan for the Lenz Oil Services, Inc. Site. Please consult the Proposed Plan and Feasibility Study for more detailed information.*

Alternative 9A - LNAPL Excavation; On-Site Solidification/Stabilization Treatment and Disposal of LNAPL-Contaminated Material; Off-Site LNAPL Disposal

U.S. EPA recommends Alternative 9A as the preferred cleanup alternative for Phase 1 of the cleanup at the Lenz Oil Site (see "Phased Cleanup Approach" on page 6). However, a second part of the recommendation is that pilot tests be run on Alternatives 10 and 11, and possibly other innovative technologies if identified, to determine if either of these alternatives or another innovative technology would provide the same level of protection to human health and the environment as Alternative 9A, but at a lower cost. If either Alternative 10 or 11, or another innovative technology, is selected as the appropriate remedy for the site once the pilot studies are complete, U.S. EPA will publish the decision and have a public meeting in about one year to obtain feedback on the revised recommended alternative. If this decision is made, it will be explained in a document called an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD).

U.S. EPA is recommending Alternatives 9A, 10, and 11 for consideration, because they appear to be implementable and because projections indicate that they would remove the majority of the highly-concentrated light, non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL). LNAPL refers to light-weight oily liquids that do not mix with water. The cleanup alternative that is ultimately implemented at the Lenz Oil Site will be protective of human health and the environment and will comply with state and federal regulations. Alternative 9A includes the following:

U.S. EPA Plan to Address LNAPL Contaminated Soil, Gravel, and Bedrock



- Excavation and on-site treatment of LNAPL-contaminated soil, gravel, and bedrock via solidification/stabilization. Solidification/stabilization involves mixing the contaminated material with a binding agent such as cement, fly ash, or lime to form a solid non-leaching cement-like material.
- On-site disposal of treated soil, gravel, and bedrock. The treated material would then be disposed of on the Lenz Oil property north of Jeans Road in an area referred to as a corrective action management unit (CAMU) that is subject to very specific requirements under a law that governs hazardous waste management practices (the **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**). In addition, an appropriate cap for covering the treated material, as determined in a predesign study, will be constructed.
- Soil not contaminated with LNAPL will be stockpiled for use later in grading and filling activities.
- LNAPL recovered during excavation will be disposed of off site at a permitted incineration facility.
- Collection of ground water during excavation, treatment if necessary, and disposal via a public sewer to a local publicly owned treatment works (POTW).
- Estimated percentage of LNAPL that will be recovered ranges from 90 to 99%.

Estimated Cost: $12.5 million

Effect on Area Residents

In order to carry out the excavation activities required for this alternative, Jeans Road would have to either be rerouted to traverse the northern edge of the Lenz Oil property or traffic would have to be redirected to an alternate route. In addition, the residence directly to the south of the Lenz Oil property would have to be vacated either temporarily or permanently. Costs for temporarily or permanently relocating the resident(s) are included as part of the cleanup expense. Depending on how extensively the LNAPL has migrated around and underneath the foundation of this residence, the structure may have to be demolished in order to allow for all of the LNAPL-contaminated material to be recovered. If demolition is necessary, the resident(s) would be permanently relocated. U.S. EPA will be in close communication with nearby residents as the excavation progresses to discuss the need for demolishing the residence.

Alternatively, if the LNAPL has migrated a limited distance underneath the foundation of the residence, it may be possible to employ an alternative technology, such as a vacuum extraction system, to adequately remove the LNAPL from beneath the residence without having to resort to demolition of the structure. Again, in all cases where excavation is part of the cleanup plan, U.S. EPA will be in close communication with the nearby residents.

One of the advantages of Alternatives 10 and 11, if either is selected, is that neither would require that the residence to the south of the site be demolished. With Alternatives 9A, 10, and 11, several storage buildings south of Jeans Road, will have to be demolished.

Site Background

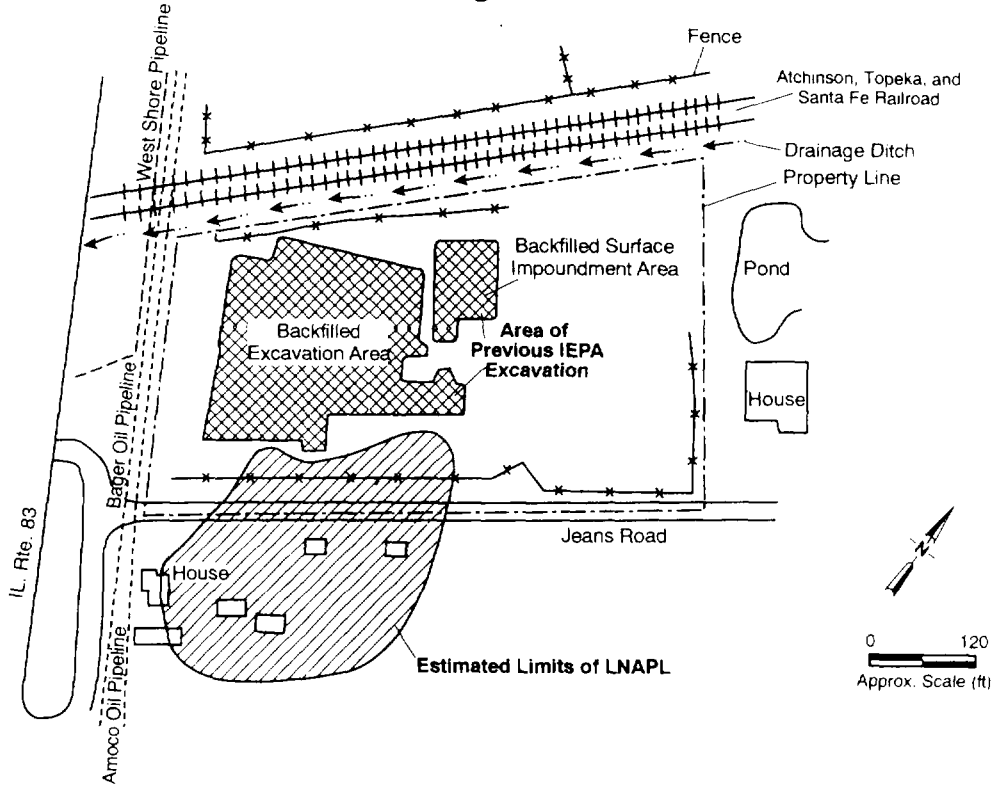
The Lenz Oil property is bounded by Jeans Road on the south, by Route 83 on the west, by open land on the east, and by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad on the north. Contamination from the former Lenz Oil facility, which extends beyond Jeans Road for approximately 250 feet, is also considered to be part of the Lenz Oil Site. The site is about 600 feet northwest of the Des Plaines River, in southeast DuPage County, Illinois. Much of the area to the south of Jeans Road, including a portion of the site, is part of the 100-year flood plain for the Des Plaines River.

From April 1961 through November 1985, Lenz Oil operated as a recycling, storage, and transfer facility for waste oil and solvent. In July 1981, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) issued a "developmental" permit for Lenz Oil to operate as a waste management facility. In 1982, IEPA cited the facility for operating as a RCRA hazardous waste facility without having an interim status permit. Although an application for the required RCRA permit was then submitted, the facility owner subsequently withdrew the permit application in November 1984, saying that the facility no longer handled hazardous waste. After a site inspection visit early in 1985, IEPA obtained a court order for Lenz Oil to prepare and implement a cleanup and closure plan for the site. Lenz Oil failed to carry out major portions of the court order and, in April 1986, filed for bankruptcy.

On January 17, 1986, IEPA determined that an immediate removal action at the Lenz Oil Site was required. IEPA investigations initiated in November 1986 revealed the following items present on the site: 200 drums; three 50,000-gallon, unlined underground storage tanks; several tank trucks; and 35 above-ground tanks. In addition, soil and ground water were contaminated with oil and solvent waste. IEPA initiated cleanup of the site the following year and by mid-1988 had incinerated all drum, tank, and tank truck contents; shredded and incinerated all on-site containers; emptied and decontaminated all tank trucks on site; and demolished and removed all buildings, above-ground structures, and below-ground structures from the site. About 21,000 tons of contaminated soil were excavated and incinerated. In addition, the IEPA cleanup included filling the on-site surface impoundment areas and providing nearby residences with municipal water hook-ups.

In September 1989, the Lenz Oil Site was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL), and in November 1989, a large number of the parties potentially responsible for the site contamination signed a legal agreement with U.S. EPA and IEPA. The potentially responsible parties agreed to conduct an RI/FS, under the joint oversight of U.S. EPA and IEPA, to determine the nature and extent of remaining site contamination.

Site Diagram



Investigation Activities

The RI/FS began in January 1991 and was completed in April 1997. The RI/FS lasted longer than anticipated in part because a "phased" approach was used. During the RI, approximately 50 soil borings were completed, seven monitoring well clusters and two replacement monitoring wells were installed, and a supplemental ground-water investigation was implemented. Results of the RI indicated the presence of potential chemicals of concern both on- and off-site. These chemicals included **volatile organic compounds (VOCs)**, metals, **polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)**, and **polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).**

During the RI, a black, oily layer of contamination (the LNAPL), containing VOCs, metals, PCBs, and PAHs similar to those in site soils and ground water, but at much higher concentrations, was found floating on and within the shallow **aquifer** (which is about 5 to 8 feet below ground surface) south of Jeans Road. In November 1994, an investigation was completed to determine the extent of LNAPL in the ground water under and near the site. Investigation results indicated that an LNAPL layer, up to 2 inches thick, was present in the shallow aquifer. The LNAPL area was at that time estimated to cover about 40,000 square feet, most of which was beyond the facility boundary. This movement of the LNAPL off the site was due to the fact that it had migrated to and been carried along by the ground water.

In August 1997, additional field activities revealed that the area of the LNAPL was larger than first estimated. Based on the collection of nine additional soil borings, installation of six ground-water monitoring wells, and observations of oil in the unused residential well south of the site, it was re-estimated that the LNAPL covered an area of approximately 67,000 square feet.

Summary of Site Risks

During the RI/FS, U.S. EPA and IEPA prepared a Baseline Risk Assessment to characterize potential risks to human health and the environment caused by potential chemicals of concern at the site. Exposure was evaluated in relation to two land use scenarios: (1) current land use conditions, including trespassing, residential use of adjacent properties, and recreational use of nearby surface water; and (2) future land use, including on-site and adjacent residential use and short-term, on-site workers.

Currently, the Lenz Oil property is zoned as light industrial and it is anticipated that this will continue to be the land use in the future. The property to the south of Jeans Road, is also zoned as light industrial; however, because a residence exists on the property currently, future owners of the property could continue to use the area for the same purpose.

The primary exposure pathways evaluated were skin contact with soil, ground water, surface water, or sediment; and ingestion of soil, ground water or surface water. Risks due to the LNAPL, either through skin contact, ingestion, or breathing emissions from it, were not evaluated in the Risk Assessment Report. Because of the extremely high concentrations of the chemicals in the LNAPL, U.S. EPA assumes that the risks are unacceptable.

Risk assessment results indicate that future adjacent residents or on-site workers or trespassers may be exposed to potential chemicals of concern by touching or ingesting the LNAPL or LNAPL-contaminated soil or ground water; or by breathing in particles or vapors from the LNAPL or LNAPL-contaminated soil or ground water. Residents and on-site workers could potentially be exposed if they were to dig in the contaminated soil, or if they were to put a drinking water well into the contaminated area.

Risk associated with the potential for movement of chemicals into the Des Plaines River would primarily occur via transport of chemicals in ground water or by movement along underground conduits (electrical, cable lines, etc.). This potential risk was not evaluated; although, sampling results from four ground-water monitoring wells located just north of the river showed several metals at levels above drinking water standards. However, it is not likely that these metals would pose a risk to the river due to their low levels.

Contaminants such as PCBs and PAHs, which are present in very high concentrations in the LNAPL at Lenz Oil, have been shown to be cancer-producing compounds. State and federal environmental regulations require action to clean up these compounds when they present a risk to public health and the environment. Several areas of the Lenz Oil Site have contamination at these levels. In addition, the LNAPL is considered to be a "principal threat," meaning it is the primary source of unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. As a result, U.S. EPA and IEPA are proposing this Phase 1 cleanup plan to remove as much LNAPL as possible and to address residual soil contamination at the Lenz Oil Site. During Phase 2 of the cleanup, any remaining ground-water contamination will be addressed.

Other Cleanup Alternatives Considered

The alternatives analyzed for the site are presented below. Detailed information on each of the alternatives is available in the Proposed Plan and FS Report located in the information repositories at the Lemont Village Hall, Burr Ridge Village Hall, and Downers Grove Township Hall. U.S. EPA considers nine criteria for evaluating cleanup alternatives (see section entitled "Explanation of the Nine Evaluation Criteria" on page 7).

As part of the RI/FS, U.S. EPA identified and evaluated alternatives to address threats or potential threats posed by the layer of LNAPL at the site and by the ground-water contamination. Of 11 initial alternatives and their variations that were considered, U.S. EPA and IEPA identified seven to evaluate in depth. All seven alternatives (except Alternative 1: No Action), include the following common components:

- Fencing and deed restrictions.
- Ground-water management during cleanup activities.
- Evaluation of whether natural attenuation is appropriate for addressing ground-water contamination in Phase 2 of the cleanup.
- Long-term operation and maintenance.

Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative involves no active cleanup or long-term site management. A no action alternative is required by law to give U.S. EPA and the public a basis for comparison. In the no action alternative, long-term risks to human health and the environment would be essentially the same as those established in the Baseline Risk Assessment.

Estimated Cost: $0

This alternative was not selected for the site because U.S.EPA concluded that cleanup actions are needed to adequately protect human health and the environment.

Alternative 2 - LNAPL Containment and Partial Recovery via Passive Collection

- LNAPL containment and periodic, passive LNAPL recovery over a 30-year period using four covered trenches.
- Off-site disposal of the collected LNAPL at a permitted incineration facility.
- Collection of ground water that accumulates in the four containment trenches, treatment if necessary, and disposal via public sewer to a local POTW.
- Estimated percentage of LNAPL that will be recovered ranges from 10 to 20%.

Estimated Cost: $5.9 million

Alternative 5A - LNAPL Containment and Partial Recovery via Active Collection

- LNAPL containment and periodic active recovery over a 10-year period using four trenches.
- Off-site disposal of collected LNAPL at a permitted incineration facility.
- Recovery of LNAPL will be accomplished by pumping ground water and LNAPL for several months per year during periods of low water table.
- Collection of extracted ground water and ground water that accumulates in the four containment trenches; treatment if necessary, and disposal of collected ground water via a public sewer to a local POTW.
- Estimated percentage of LNAPL that will be recovered ranges from 30 to 50%.

Estimated Cost: $10.3 million

Alternative 9B - LNAPL Excavation; On-Site Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD) Treatment and Disposal of LNAPL-Contaminated Material; Off-Site LNAPL Disposal

- Excavation and on-site treatment of LNAPL-contaminated soil, gravel, and bedrock using low temperature thermal desorption (LTTD). In the LTTD process, the contaminated material is heated to a high temperature that causes the contaminants to evaporate. As the contaminants evaporate, they are either trapped on a carbon filter or treated in some other manner. The treated soil, gravel, and bedrock would then be disposed of on site.
- Liquid LNAPL recovered during excavation would be disposed of off site at a permitted incineration facility.
- Collection of ground water during excavation, treatment if necessary, and disposal of collected ground water via a public sewer to a local POTW.
- Estimated percentage of LNAPL that will be recovered ranges from 90 to 99%.

Estimated Cost: $18.6 million

Alternative 10 - Vacuum-Enhanced Recovery of LNAPL and VOCs in Subsurface Soils; Off-Site LNAPL Disposal

- Vacuum-enhanced pumping of LNAPL using 30 below-ground extraction wells. Vacuum enhanced pumping uses a vacuum to help pump out the LNAPL and ground water.
- Off-site disposal of collected LNAPL at a permitted incineration facility.
- Extraction, via the same wells mentioned above, and treatment of contaminant vapors from subsurface soils.
- Collection of ground water extracted during the process, treatment if necessary, and disposal via a public sewer to a local POTW.
- Estimated percentage of LNAPL that will be recovered ranges from 50 to 80%.

Estimated Cost: $9.3 million

Alternative 11 - *In Situ* (in place) Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD)

- In-place treatment of LNAPL and LNAPL-contaminated soil, gravel, and bedrock by a combination of "thermal wells" and "thermal blankets" constructed on site. This technology is the same as the one described in Alternative 9B, only instead of excavating the material and heating it above ground, the heating is done with the soil in place. Thermal wells are heating rods placed in the soil to cause the below-ground contaminants to evaporate. Thermal blankets placed over the heated area capture evaporating contaminants.
- Extraction and treatment of contaminant vapors from subsurface soils.
- Collection of ground water extracted during the process, treatment if necessary, and disposal via a public sewer to a local POTW.
- Estimated percentage of LNAPL that will be treated ranges from 90 to 99%.

Estimated Cost: $7.3 million

Phased Cleanup Approach

U.S. EPA is recommending Alternative 9A, with Alternatives 10 and 11 as alternate technologies, for Phase 1 of the cleanup of the Lenz Oil Site. The objective of Phase 1 is to address the LNAPL that is beneath the site. Phase 2 of the cleanup will address any residual ground-water contamination that remains in the aquifer in the area of the site and will propose the final remedy for ground-water contamination. Depending on the amount of LNAPL that is removed during Phase 1 and other factors, it may turn out the the ground water will be able to recover by itself without any further intervention. Allowing the ground water to achieve water quality standards through natural processes is called "natural attenuation." Monitoring and testing ground water once Phase 1 is complete will allow U.S. EPA to determine if natural attenuation will adequately address any remaining ground-water contamination. If testing after Phase 1 indicates that it is not likely that natural attenuation will lead to ground water being able to achieve state and federal standards, a plan to actively restore ground water, for example, by pumping it to the surface and treating it, may have to be implemented. The decision about the Phase 2 cleanup will be documented in an ESD, and U.S. EPA will hold a public meeting to listen to community comments regarding U.S. EPA's recommendation. This decision, however, will not be made for several years.

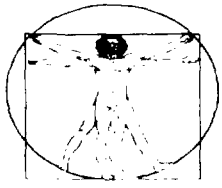
Evaluating the Recommended Alternative

The recommended alternative was evaluated against seven of the nine evaluation criteria. The community acceptance criterion will be evaluated after public comments are received by U.S. EPA. IEPA acceptance of the recommended alternative and proposed alternate technologies will be determined after the public comment period. The degree to which all alternatives meet the evaluation criteria, as determined by U.S. EPA, is shown in the table entitled "Comparison of Alternatives Against the Nine Criteria" on page 7.

U.S. EPA and IEPA believe that the recommended alternative and the two alternate technologies meet the criteria and provide the best balance of trade-offs among the cleanup alternatives with respect to the evaluation criteria. Based on available information, U.S. EPA and IEPA also believe that the recommended alternative would protect human health and the environment by treating or containing all significant threats at the site, thereby reducing human health risks and hazards, and reducing environmental hazards to acceptable levels. The ability of the two alternate technologies to protect human health and the environment will be evaluated during predesign. All three alternatives would also comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) (see "Explanation of the Nine Evaluation Criteria" on page 7), would be cost effective, and would use permanent solutions. The recommended alternative and the two alternate technologies also satisfy the preference for treatment as a principal element and minimize the amount of waste which would be transported off site for disposal.

Explanation of the Nine Evaluation Criteria

1. Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment. Assessment of the degree to which the cleanup alternative eliminates, reduces, or controls threats to public health and the environment.

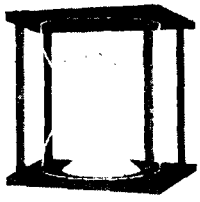


2. Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs). An evaluation of whether or not the alternative complies with all other state and federal regulations - environmental or otherwise.

3. Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence. The cleanup alternative is evaluated in terms of its ability to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time once the cleanup goals have been met.

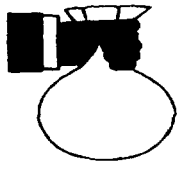
4. Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment. An evaluation of how well a cleanup alternative reduces the harmful nature of the chemicals; the ability of the chemicals to move from the site into the surrounding area; and the amount of contaminated material.

5. Short-Term Effectiveness. The length of time needed to implement a cleanup alternative is considered. U.S. EPA also assesses the risks that carrying out the cleanup alternative may pose to workers and nearby residents.



6. Implementability. An assessment of how difficult the cleanup alternative will be to construct and operate, and whether the technology is readily available.

7. Cost. A comparison of the costs of each alternative. Includes capital, operation, and maintenance costs.



8. State Acceptance. U.S. EPA takes into account whether or not the state agrees with the recommended alternative, and considers comments from the state on the RI/FS Reports and Proposed Plan.

9. Community Acceptance. U.S. EPA considers the comments of local residents on the recommended alternative presented in this fact sheet and on the information in the Proposed Plan and RI/FS Reports.

Comparison of Alternatives Against the Nine Criteria

Criteria	No Action	Alternative 2	Alternative 5A	Alternative 9A	Alternative 9B	Alternative 10	Alternative 11
1. Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	○	◑	◑	●	●	●	●
2. Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
3. Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence	○	◑	◑	●	●	◑	●
4. Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment	○	◑	◑	●	●	◑	●
5. Short-Term Effectiveness	○	◑	◑	◑	◑	●	●
6. Implementability	⊘	●	●	◑	◑	*	*
7. Cost	$0	$5.9 million	$10.3 million	$12.5 million	$18.6 million	$9.3 million	$7.3 million
8. State Acceptance	⊘	EPA acceptance for the recommended alternative will be determined after the public comment period.					
9. Community Acceptance	⊘	Community acceptance for the recommended alternative will be evaluated after the public comment period.					

● = Fully Meets ◑ = Partially Meets ○ = Does Not Meet ⊘ = Not Applicable

* Whether these alternatives meet the implementability criterion will be determined by the predesign treatability studies.

Cleanup Remedy Cost Per Volume of LNAPL Removed

Alternative	Percent Removal	Cost	Cost Per 10% Removed
Alternative 2: Collection Trenches	10 to 20	$5,900,000	$295,000 to $590,000
Alternative 5A: Active Extraction Wells (Seasonal)	30 to 50	$10,300,000	$206,000 to $343,000
Alternative 9A Excavation and Solidification/ Stabilization	90 to 100	$12,500,000	$126,000 to $139,000
Alternative 9B: Excavation/Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD)	90 to 100	$18,600,000	$188,000 to $207,000
Alternative 10: Vacuum-Enhanced Extraction Wells	50 to 80	$9,300,000	$116,000 to $186,000
Alternative 11: *In-Situ* Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD)	90 to 100	$7,300,000	$74,000 to $81,000

Glossary

Aquifer - A layer of rock, sand, or gravel below the ground surface where all open spaces between rock and soil grains are filled with water. Aquifers can supply useable quantities of water through wells and springs.

Cleanup - This term refers to the action that will be taken to address the contamination so that risks posed to human health and the environment are minimized. This may involve removing and destroying some or all of the contaminants; removing and disposing some or all of the contaminants in a permitted disposal area; containing some or all of the contaminants on site to minimize contact with people and the environment; or putting restrictions on how the land may be used to limit the risks posed by the site contaminants. It does not mean that the site will be restored to its original condition or will be pristine, but that the site will no longer pose a potential threat to human health or the environment.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) - PCBs are chemicals used in electric transformers as insulators and coolants. PCBs have also been used in lubricants and hydraulic fluids. Chronic exposure to PCBs is believed to cause liver damage and PCBs have also been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The use of PCBs was banned in 1979.

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) - A group of chemicals often found in motor oil. PAHs can cause cancer when breathed, eaten, or applied to the skin.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - A federal law established in 1976 and amended in 1984 that regulates the management and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes that are currently being generated, treated, stored, disposed, or distributed.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) - A group of chemicals that are used in various industrial applications such as solvents, paints, thinners, and fuels. VOCs evaporate readily when exposed to air. Due to this tendency, VOCs disappear more rapidly from surface water than from ground water. When present in drinking water, VOCs may pose a potential threat to human health and the environment.

Use This Space to Write Your Comments

Your input on the recommended cleanup plan for the Lenz Oil Site is important to U.S. EPA. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping U.S. EPA select a cleanup plan for the site.

You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail. Comments must be postmarked no later than August 28, 1998. If you have any questions about the comment period, please contact Gordie Blum at (312) 353-8501, or through U.S. EPA's toll-free number at 1-800-621-8431.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Zip_____

Lenz Oil Site Comment Sheet

Detach, fold, staple, stamp, and mail

Name_____
Address_____
City_____State_____
Zip_____

Place
Stamp
Here

Gordie Blum (P-19J)
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Public Comment Period

U.S. EPA has established a public comment period to give the community an opportunity to comment on the FS and Proposed Plan. The comment period begins on July 30, 1998, and ends on August 28, 1998. Written comments must be postmarked no later than August 28, 1998, and should be sent to Gordie Blum, U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (see section entitled "For More Information" on the back page).

U.S. EPA may modify the Proposed Plan or select another cleanup alternative from the FS based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on all of the cleanup alternatives in the FS.

At the conclusion of the comment period, U.S. EPA will review all of the comments it receives before making a final decision. U.S. EPA will respond to the comments in a document called a Responsiveness Summary, which is part of the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD is a document that describes U.S. EPA's selected cleanup remedy for a site. The ROD will be placed in the information repositories.

The Next Step

U.S. EPA, in consultation with IEPA, will evaluate public comments received during the public comment period before U.S. EPA selects a final Phase 1 cleanup plan. The final cleanup plan will be described in the ROD. The ROD is the document issued after completion of the FS that describes U.S. EPA's cleanup plan for the site.

After a final plan for Phase 1 is chosen and the ROD is signed, the plan will be designed and the cleanup will be implemented. This portion of the Superfund cleanup process is called Remedial Design and Remedial Action.

If results from predesign studies lead U.S. EPA to believe that Alternative 10 or 11 would be preferable to Alternative 9A, an ESD will be written to explain the reasons for the change, and a public meeting will be held.

In several years, after the Phase 1 cleanup has been completed and ground water has been monitored, U.S. EPA will issue an ESD to explain their recommendation for the Phase 2 cleanup.

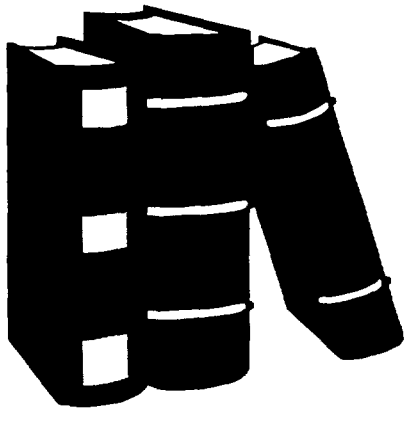
Information Repository

U.S. EPA has established three information repositories for the Lenz Oil Site. An information repository is a file that contains documents related to the project and the Superfund Program. The repositories are located at:

Lemont Village Hall
508 Lemont Street
Lemont, IL 60439
Phone: (630) 257-1550

Burr Ridge Village Hall
7660 South County Line Road
Burr Ridge, IL 60521
Phone: (630) 654-8181

Downers Grove Township Hall
4440 South Prince Street
Downers Grove, IL 60515
Phone: (630) 968-0451



The Administrative Record, which contains all documents used to select the Phase 1 remedy for the site, may be found at the Township and Village Halls listed above, and at the:

U.S. EPA Region 5
Superfund Records Center (SMR-7J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604

For More Information

For more information about the public comment period and public meeting, the Proposed Plan, or any other aspects of the Lenz Oil project, please contact:

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Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Phone: (312) 353-8501
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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Land, NPL Unit
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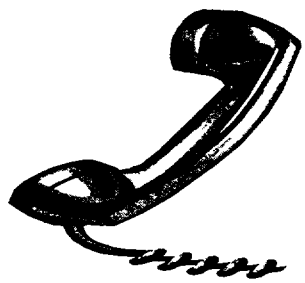
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Phone: (217) 524-6365
Fax: (217) 782-3258
Email: epa4219@epa.state.il.us



EPA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

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